

Mails.

100

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.
SOLD ONLY BYDAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
and
AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.The greatest attention has been paid to ap-
pliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply,
to secure which we have added a Condenser ca-
pable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled
water a day, and are now in a position to compete
in quality with the best English Makers. Our
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the
manufacture throughout.FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the
full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies
when received in good order.Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.COAST PORT ORDERS
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always
on hand in Stock:PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZETZ WATERLITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
Tonic Water
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.No Credit given for bottles that are
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruit.Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans PlumFine Apple
Mocha Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.A table-spoonful of more or less according to
taste added to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant
results.Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per
RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle.For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 28th.

Gas stokers, coal-heavers, carmen, railway
depots employes, and the workmen in the
Thames Ironworks have struck. Vessels are
unloading in the Medway.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In the case of Mme. Pauline Francois, a writ of
habeas corpus is to be applied for at the Supreme
Court to-morrow.A TELEGRAM dated London, August 21st, states
that the dock laborers who went out on strike
numbered thirty thousand.We observe from a Japanese contemporary that
Count Okuma, the Japanese Minister for Foreign
Affairs, has to take special precautions for his
personal safety. He never goes out without
carrying a shikomizono (sword-stick).ACCORDING to Manila exchanges, restrictions are
to be placed on the Japanese immigration shortly.
The press there, in nearly every issue, calls for
it and headings equivalent to "Hello, more
Chinamen," are among the mildest used.The Bishop of Rochester has issued a protest
against the prevalent fashion of overdressing
girls who offer themselves for confirmation. He
says:—"Mock pearls in the humblest class, and
white satin shoes in the higher—should be gently,
but firmly, eschewed. He goes on to say:—"Nothing
would distress me more than to have to
send a candidate back for showy or tawdry
appearances, but for example's sake it may be
necessary for me to do it."A BULL-FIGHT will take place in the Circus of
San Marcello, Manila, on the 8th September.
Four bulls will be provided. Anybody wanting
to see the same should go over by the *Diamante*.A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525,
will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street,
on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m.
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.The series of articles dealing with "Our Local
Stocks" will be resumed next week. The writer
of these sketches has been very much "off colour"
for some days past. This answers several
inquiries.HI YAH! China is progressing. A criminal
action for libel is being brought by one Hong-
kong Chinaman against another, and will prob-
ably be heard next week. Can the defendant
have called the other man "a broker"? Dread
thought!MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the
Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steam-
ship *Parthia* arrived at Vancouver on the 28th
inst. from Yokohama (15th). The ship *ex Port
Augusta* was in New York on the 23rd inst. and
on the 27th."SHAREHOLDER."—We don't know if all the
agents and accountants of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank have to find substantial security
before receiving the Bank's power of attorney.
Perhaps the Chief Manager would tell you what
you want to know if you applied to him.This morning a junk laden with stones over-
turned near Whitefield Police Station. There
were fourteen men on board at the time, two of
whom were drowned. Three of the others
climbed out on to the keel, and the rest
clung to the inside. A police-launch went out,
and by cutting through the side these were all
rescued.THERE has been a good deal of excitement
evinced in connection with Stock Exchange
matters to-day, but so far as we can learn nothing
has transpired to justify the confident predictions
so generally indulged in that the settlements
would result in a big "smash up." Doubtless
we shall be able to give a more accurate de-
scription of the situation in our to-morrow's issue.A REMARKABLE double-headed child was recently
born to a French family named Recoubault in
Manchester, Maine. The heads are both perfect
and are joined to the body by two short, well-
shaped necks. It uses its mouths and eyes
apparently at will in eating, crying, waking, and
even sleeping. The parents were much shocked
at the appearance of their baby and went at once
to Montreal to avoid the notice of their neighbors.
The child is likely to live.THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers will play the following programme at
the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing
at 7.30 o'clock:—March "The Volunteer" Riviere,
Lullaby "The Lullaby" Riviere,
Polka "The Polka" Riviere,
Valse "The Valse" Riviere,
Polo "The Polo" Riviere,
Gigue "The Gigue" Riviere,
Gigue "The Gigue" Riviere.THE *Kuangsang* to-day gives a curious letter
which purports to have been received from
London. It runs as follows:—"The Queen of
England has now made arrangements for her
funeral. Everything has been in place, down to
the incident relating to the manner in which she
should be buried. Her idea appears to be that
whenever, in the future a member of the Royal
family leaves this world of cares, their funerals
should follow in detail the rules set down by
their Royal progenitors!" How's that for
high?RE the stone-cutters' case at the Police Court,
reported in another column, we hear that rather
than suffer from the consequences of refusing to
accede to the demands of the strikers Mr. Sun
Ching, one of the largest contractors in this
Colony, has agreed to their terms, and they have
recommenced work. He says that he cannot
afford to stop work, as all his contracts have to
be finished by a certain time, failing which the
loss he would sustain from the imposition of
penalties would far exceed the amount he will
have to expend in agreeing to the demands of
the stone workers.ANOTHER good man gone wrong. He went by
the French mail yesterday without going through
the usual ceremony of bidding his friends "good
bye." There has been considerable waiting on
the Rialto during the day, and one well-known
operator, a musical amateur whose child-like
confidence in the dear departed was touching to
behold, drowned his sorrow in song to this effect:He would return, I know him well,
He would return, I know him well,
But he won't return, for that, and his account
is said to be a rather heavy one.THE *Boston Herald*, in a long and elaborate
editorial, recommends the drinking of hot water
in cases of dyspepsia. This is part of what it
says. The editorial is in several parts. When
taken into the stomach it not only stimulates it
and quickens its action, but it tends—as do all
hot applications—to allay irritation. Beside that,
it acts mechanically and washes out that organ,
hurrying its contents down into the intestines,
when, without it, the same would be retained
longer than there is any need of. Let a person
who, four or five hours after a heavy meal, still
feels uncomfortable, sip a cup of very hot water,
and it will bring him great relief, stimulating the
stomach, and washing out of it much of its con-
tents which would have been sent on into the
intestines, had not that organ been fatigued by
overwork.SAVES the *Chinese Times*—In removing Chang
Chih tung from the very important post he
occupied as Governor-General of the Kuangsang
to the same office in the Hu provinces, the Imperial
Government has given one more proof of the
extreme circumspection with which it proceeds
in matters of change affecting the administration
of the Empire. The opposition to railways, though
to a large extent unreasonable, is not wholly so,
and no innovation of equal importance having
ever been undertaken before, the Government is
only exercising a degree of caution dictated by
the commonest prudence, in taking no step with-
out the most serious deliberation. The more so,
as this great change in existing condition of life
—railways—is also of foreign origin, Chinese
statesmen are conscious of taking a leap in the
dark, and though they cannot help taking it,
they wish to reduce the risk of disaster to a minimum.
To secure which end, the Government places
the responsibility on the shoulders of some of
the strongest men in the empire. None of the
officials in China are bolder in action and less
afraid of responsibility than Li Hung-Chang,
Liu Min-Chuan, and Chang Chih-tung, and
while to the second has been allotted the task
of modernizing Fomosa, the other two have
made the "spongers" for railways on the main-
land; one being placed at the northern
and the other at the southern terminus
of the projected trunk line between Peking
and Hankow. The appointment of Chang Chih-tung
to the Viceroyalty of the Hu Kuangsang is the
clearest announcement which the Government
could make of its intention to proceed with rail-
way work; and henceforth Chang and Li may
be considered the two pillars of this new enter-
prise, or the two pillars upon which the
Government hopes to ride out any storm that
may be aroused in the execution of its plan.It blew great guns at Kobe on the 18th inst.
Some of the vessels in harbour dragged their
anchors a bit, but happily no damage resulted.His EXCELLENCY the Governor, with Lady des
Vaux, went on board the *Amoy* this morning,
amid salutes from the shore battery and *Victor
Emanuel*. They will make a short stay in
Shanghai and Japan. Sir G. W. des Vaux
deserves the holiday—he has certainly worked
both hard and well.

THE STONE-CUTTERS' STRIKE.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr.
H. E. Woodhouse, eleven stone cutters, five of
whom were arrested this morning, were charged
with having used threatening language against
certain workmen who were non-union men, and
attempting to intimidate them from working.
Mr. Edward Robinson, instructed by Messrs.
Sharp, Johnson, and Stokes, appeared for the
prosecution. The prisoners, as well as witnesses
for the prosecution, were all Hakkas. It
appears that on the 26th inst. Inspector
Swanson received information that the prisoners,
with others not in custody, went to a body
of stone-cutters working at Wanchai for a
shop named Wo Loong, and according to the
evidence of a contractor said to them, "Look
here, you men, don't go to work, for if you do we
shall stab you to death with a knife." The men
accordingly, being intimidated by these threaten-
ing words, gave up work. They were working
under contract at the time, and no violence was
used to them—While the evidence was going
on, two men among the audience, as soon as the
first witness had given his evidence, shouted
out, "Tang Achan, sat see nee" which bore the
significant meaning of "Look here, you
lubberly fellow, we'll cut your throat for you!"
These men were accordingly asked to attend the
trial on their own account, as Inspector Swanson
wanted to make a separate charge against them.
Another contractor then testified that he had
employed a number of stonecutters on the 26th
instant, and, having left them quietly at work,
went away. A short time afterwards, two of the
workmen came to him and told him that their
tools had been taken away by a number of men.
He accordingly went to No. 2 station and re-
ported the matter. A third stated that he saw
some twelve or fourteen men, who appeared to be
the leaders, in company with four or five hundred
men, paste a placard on the walls of the temple of
the Queen of Heaven, which ran to the effect
that "Master stone cutters are to deduct three
candareens for every tool made, which we
demand shall be given to the Stone-
cutters' guild." This, however, the master
stonecutters refused. But the men cried out "All
you contractors must consent to these new rules;
if you do not, we will all strike on the
3rd of August." This date is the annual festival
of stone masons. Witnesses had over twenty work-
men who all stopped work, and had not
returned since they were stopped by the guid-
men on the day of the general strike.—The
case was remanded.HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.The ordinary half-yearly meeting of share-
holders in the above Company was held yester-
day afternoon, at the Hotel. There were present:
—Messrs. D. McCulloch (Chairman), E. Jones
Hughes (Director), W. H. Gaskell, A. Green, J.
C. de Rosa, S. J. Danby, J. R. Michael, C.
A. Ozorio, Chan Choi Choo, Ho Tung, G.
Lelavou, F. Dodwell, J. H. Cox, H. G. James,
and R. Hall (Secretary).The Chairman, Gentlemen, as the report
and accounts have been in your hands for some
days, with your permission we will accept them
as read. I hope they will be considered satis-
factory. I am glad to be able to tell you that
business is steadily improving and that the
directors and management have every reason to
believe that the new wing will add considerably
to the yearly income. You will see from the
report that we are pulling down Melchers' house.
Nothing has yet been decided about rebuilding,
but our opinion is that the Hotel should be
entirely new. The Plaza, as stated in the report,
\$400,000 at 6 per cent. debentures have been
issued, and this places the Company in the pre-
sent in a very easy position financially. The 20
debentures which appear amongst our assets will
be realized as opportunity offers. Later, when
the great value of your property and business is
more developed and more apparent, more capital
will be required; but that is a matter for future
consideration. With regard to the Reclamation,
there is a sketch here showing that the Company
petition about 10,000 square feet, and from its
position you will see that it is a most valuable
property. The Government estimate of the cost
of reclamation is on the lowest scale, that is,
\$1.72 cents per square foot. The accounts have
been audited most carefully, but I regret to say
that an error, in December, 1887, crept into the
account under "Hotel property account" by the
omission of the word "Furniture," which will have
to be corrected by transferring \$10,000 from the
Hotel property account to the debit of Furniture
account, which sum is the estimated value of what
was meant by the word "Furniture" omitted in
1887. This makes no difference in your assets; it
only makes the accounts square. I may men-
tion that a card in inventory of the furniture and
fixtures in the Hotel, enclosed in the report, a
new wing, has been made and has been put down
at cost price at \$10,000, and I am advised that
you could not replace the furniture for \$45,000,
so that when the transfer I speak of has been
made, the furniture will only stand in for \$41,000.
Before proposing the adoption of the accounts I
shall be pleased to answer any questions.The Chairman, in reply to a Chinese share-
holder, said that the old material of Melchers'
Building had been sold for \$1,000, which sum
the Company's architects, Messrs. Bird and
Palmer, had advised them was as much as they
could get.Mr. James—Can you tell me what are the
expenses in the case of Melchers' Building?
The Chairman—No, we have not got the
accounts yet.Mr. Dodwell—Can you tell us what the gross
will be?
The Chairman—No; nothing is settled as yet.
Mr. Dodwell—It is for the future to make
provision for it, I presume. I see there is no
mention of it in the accounts.The Chairman—Naturally, it will have to be
provided for. Nothing is settled as yet, and
therefore I think the less said about it the better.
Mr. Dodwell—I cannot say I agree with you
there.The Chairman then proposed the adoption of
the report and accounts.
Mr. Danby seconded, and they were adopted.
The Chairman—The only other business is
the re-election of myself and Mr. Jones Hughes
as directors. I may mention it so happens that
we are now the only two left. Of course we
should like some further assistance on the Board,
and later we should be glad to receive some
suggestions from the shareholders as to the
nomination of other directors.On the motion of Mr. Gaskell, seconded by
Mr. de Rosa, Messrs. McCulloch and Hughes
were unanimously re-elected as directors.
The Chairman stated that the dividend war-
rants would be payable on Thursday next at the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the meeting
had no business to transact, and the meeting
terminated.CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.The following is the report for presentation to
the shareholders at the twenty-third ordinary
meeting, to be held on Monday, the 9th
September, at 4 o'clock p.m.:—The Directors have now the pleasure to lay
before the Shareholders a statement of the Com-
pany's Accounts for the year ended April 30th
last.The net premium earned amounts to \$661,276.98,
and the working account shows a balance at
credit \$443,343.91, which sum the Directors
recommend be appropriated in the following
manner:—A Dividend of 20 per cent. to
Shareholders \$120,000.00
A Dividend of 15 per cent. on Con-
tributions, payable to all Contributors
of business, whether Shareholders or
not 92,000.00
To be carried to New Account 231,343.91
\$443,343.91DIRECTORS.
Mr. C. von Bosc has resigned his seat at the
Board, and Mr. M. Pagnin of Messrs. Carlowitz
& Co. has accepted an invitation to fill the seat
so vacated.This appointment will require the confirmation
of the Shareholders.
Messrs. L. Poesnecker and S. C. Michelsen
relieve by rotation and offer themselves for re-
election.AUDITORS.
The annexed accounts have been audited by
Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries, who offer
themselves for re-election.L. POESNECKER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1889.Cash in hand \$ 5,314.23
Fixed Deposit with Banks 405,000.00
Invested in Mortgages of Properties
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Govern-
ment Loan, 1884 184,000.00
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Govern-
ment Loan, 1885 52,397.26
London Branch:—
Cash in hand \$85,611.49
Fixed Deposits with
India 38 per cent 34,285.71
India 38 per cent 28,940.48
India 44 per cent 20,165.36
Indian Railways (guar-
anteed Stock) 51,076.19
Cape of Good Hope 5
per cent. Loan 28,571.42
Victoria 4 per cent.
Loan 28,571.42
South Australia 4 per
cent. Loan 28,571.42
Remittance in transit 17,779.91
323,573.40Melbourne Branch:—
Cash in hand, in course of collec-
tion, and on Fixed Deposit... 177,406.58
Sydney Branch:—
Cash in hand, in course of collec-
tion, and on Fixed Deposit... 58,777.39
Furniture at Head Office and
Branches 1,500.00
Policy Stamps 5.20
Interest accrued, but not yet pay-
able 16,138.51
Premium Uncollected 45,519.68
Due from Agencies \$14,595.00
Less due to Agencies 879.09
13,715.91
\$1,710,348.16Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000
Amount paid-up 600,000.00
Reserve Fund 650,000.00
Dividend Outstanding 17,004.25
Profit and Loss Account 443,343.91
\$1,710,348.16WORKING ACCOUNT.
To Losses 406,173.08
" Changes, Commissions, &c. 118,068.24
" Survey Fees 7,449.68
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees
Head Office and Branches 11,850.42
" Bad Debts 433.88
" Exchange 20,407.87
" Premium on Chinese Imperial
Government Bonds, written off
Balance to Profit and Loss
Account 443,343.91
\$1,009,160.24By Premia, less Re-insurances
and Return Premia, \$661,276.98
Interest 86,434.33
Transfer Fees 331.75
Suspense Amount brought for-
ward from last year 251,119.28
\$1,009,160.24RESERVE FUND.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889... \$ 650,000.00
By Balance on 30th June, 1888... 600,000.00
" Amount transferred from Profit
and Loss Account, 1887-1888... 50,000.00
\$ 650,000.00
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

We have compared the above Statements
with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities of the
Company, and found the same correct.T. ARNOLD,
H. U. JEFFRIES, } Auditors.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI V. HONGKONG.

As will be seen from the annexed correspondence
there is every probability that the long talked of
cricket match between the Hongkong C. C. and
the representatives of the Model Settlement will be
brought to an issue this season. We are
requested to state that members of Hongkong
C. C. desirous of playing in this match will
oblige by forwarding their names to the Hon.
Secretary, Mr. A. K. Travers, as early as possible,
that the team may be selected.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Shanghai Cricket
Club, I have much pleasure in conveying a
challenge to your Club to play a friendly match
and return in Shanghai during the Autumn, if you
can get up a team. The match would be looked
forward to with keen interest here, and we might
be able to arrange a return visit to the South
about China New Year.I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
F. ANDERSON,
Hon. Sec. S.C.C.

A. K. Travers, Esq., Hon. Sec., Hongkong C.C.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

F. ANDERSON, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Shanghai
Cricket Club.DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Hongkong
Cricket Club, I have much pleasure in accepting
your challenge to play a friendly match with
Shanghai provided that I am able to raise an
eleven.Should I succeed, which I hope to do, the
team would leave Hongkong about the first week
in October.I shall, however, let you know definitely, later
on, how matters stand.The Committee trust that you will be able to
manage a return visit to the South about China
New Year, Yours, &c.,ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 28th.

General Grenfell telegraphs that the dervishes
are completely broken up, and there is no possi-
bility of their re-forming for a fresh invasion.
The cavalry are still pursuing and pushing the
remnant of the dervish army far beyond the
boundary.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

A terrific fire has occurred at Spokane Falls.
The damage aggregates about fifteen million
dollars.

CAIRO, August 28th.

Sarras has been occupied by General Grenfell.
Two thousand dervishes, marching to join Wad-
el-Nijmi, were there fallen in with. But the
news of the defeat of their allies had reached
them, and they submitted without resistance.An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday.
Major Turnbull, of the Royal Irish Regiment,
fell overboard a Nile gunboat into the river,
between Assouan and Korosko, and was drowned
before assistance could be rendered.The wounded in the action of Saturday, includ-
ing Lieutenant Cotton, are progressing favour-
ably.Further communications concerning the action
on Saturday at Tokki state that eighteen sheikhs
had fallen round the spot where Wad-el-Nijmi
lost his life. Perceiving the danger their leader
was in, they had evidently endeavoured to protect
him from attack. Two hundred additional bodies
were found in the hills near Bellana.

August 27th.

Large quantities of documents found in Wad-
el-Nijmi's camp, and on the bodies of the slain
sheikhs prove widespread treason in Egypt.
Many highly-placed officials and leaders are
implicated, and arrests are imminent.The Egyptian troops which occupied Sarras
have been withdrawn and ordered to Matuka.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Pacific Squadron has started for Behring
Strait under Admiral Schuchburt.The Emperor was delighted with the new
quick-firing guns in use on the cruisers now at
Spitzhead, and ordered a quantity to be made
for the German cruisers.

August 26th.

Austria and Germany insist that Turkey is
entitled to have a free hand with regard to
the situation in Crete.

August 26th.

The Emperor, when taking leave of the Queen
at Osborne, cordially invited her Majesty to
Berlin.

Cairo, August 26th.

The wires between Tokki and Assouan were
cut yesterday.Acting on information contained in documents
found after the engagement at Tokki, many
Egyptian notables have been arrested, and are
now in custody awaiting their trial by court-
martial on charges of treason. Amongst them
is Abukourg, the host of Lord Wolsey while at
Dongola.

LONDON, August 26th.

It has transpired that half the number of South
Wales Borderers ordered for service were rejected
on medical examination, as being unfit to proceed
to Assouan. The report prepared says they were
too weak and too juvenile for active service.

CAIRO, August 26th.

Abu Zaid, the traitor leader of raids on
Egyptian villages, has been tried, condemned,
and shot.The friendly tribes of the Sudan will probably
be allowed to occupy Tokki for the purpose of
opening up the trade of the interior.

LONDON, August 26th.

In the House of Commons, last night, the
Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Minister for War,
explained his scheme for reducing the number
of general officers in the new list. He said there
will be ten full generals, twenty lieutenant-
generals and seventy major-generals. The
scheme is coming into force at the end of the
year 1890. The principle of the scheme is that
nobody will be appointed, except to the appoint-
ment allotted to his rank as general. Compulsory
retirement, on account of non-employment,
will be abolished. Colonels, who have been
deprived of their prospects, will receive a retired
pay of £500, and the widows pension will be
raised to £100. The principles of Mr. Stanhope's
scheme for reducing the number of general
officers is also to be applied to the Indian Staff
Corps.The Greek Foreign Ministers have declared to
the Powers, to whom they are accredited, that
if the Turks committed any excesses in Crete,
the Greek Government would be unable to
withstand an outbreak of popular feeling, which
would take place in Greece in favour of the
Creteans.

PARIS, August 26th.

The Court has pronounced Boulanger to have
been guilty of conspiring to overthrow the
Government of the Republic and Count Dillon
and Mr. Rochefort guilty of complicity. The
Court will now proceed to consider the counts
of treason and embezzlement, with which accused
is charged.

CANBA, August 26

for occupation by the beginning of September, when it is their intention to move in a body from the Japanese settlement, and leave these "anthropoids" to their glory. The only difference in this change, is that the Chinese settlement is a little to the rear of the Japanese settlement.

The Korean Customs are now enlarging their godowns which, when completed, will be used to store all incoming goods. By this new departure, the Mitsui Bishi Company's godowns, which heretofore have been used to store all goods brought by their steamers, will have to hang up the sign of "To Let."

A short while ago a tiger had the presumption to come at the residence of a foreigner, but he found nothing better there than a pretty large sized retriever, which he appropriated for supper, and then marched off without causing further losses to the foreign community.—A Chinese draper's shop was visited by an armed band of Koreans, who carried off nearly a hundred pieces of white shirtings. A member of the gang, however, has been captured and his execution is daily expected. The price of copper cash is exceedingly high at present, one dollar in silver fetching only six hundred and sixty seven cash, hence Koreans bringing down gold dust from the hills, to change for cash, experience great losses in their barter.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

Altruism, which has of late become a very popular term in Western lands, is defined as "regard for others," and is the opposite of selfishness; opposed to egoism. The Confucian classics contain several explicit recognitions of the principle, that what one does not wish done to himself, he should not do to others. This is the golden rule in its negative form, and is one of the high-water marks of Chinese morality. The practice of the Chinese, like that of other people, does not come up to their theoretical standard. What that practice is, and how far it falls to conform to those standards, can only be ascertained by a wide survey of their social life. However, wide as a survey may be, it is not always open to the objection that it is not wide enough, for there can be no generalization that takes account of more than an infinitesimal part of even the known facts; and in regard to the social life of the Chinese there is much which is not known at all, and much more which is known imperfectly. As this is one of the most important and likewise one of the last characteristics of the Chinese, to which we wish to draw attention, we must bespeak the reader's considerate attention, once again assuring him that the views here presented have been reached, not by sudden intuition, but by the results of slow accumulation of evidence, too strong and too varied to be ignored or resisted. It must ever be borne in mind that the population of China is dense. The disasters of flood and famine are of periodical occurrence in almost all parts of the empire. The Chinese desire for posterity is so overmastering a passion, that circumstances which ought to operate as an effectual check upon population, and which in many other countries would do so, appear to be in China relatively inefficient for that purpose. The very poorest people continue to multiply their children at an early age, and these children bring up large families, just as if there were any provision for their maintenance. The result of these and other causes is, that a large proportion of the population lives in the most literal sense from hand to mouth. This may be said to be the universal condition of day laborers, and it is a condition from which there appears to be no possibility of escape. No foreigner can long deal with the ordinary Chinese whom he everywhere meets, without at once becoming aware of the fact that hardly any one has any ready money. The moment that anything unexpected is to be done, the first demand is for cash; that those who do it may get something to eat, the presumption being that as yet they have had nothing. It is often very hard even for well-to-do people to raise the most moderate sums of money, when it suddenly becomes necessary to do so. There is a most significant expression commonly employed on such occasions, which speaks of a man who is obliged to collect a sum with which to prosecute a law-suit, to arrange for a funeral, and the like, as "putting through a famine," that is, acting like a starving person, in the urgency and persistence of his demand for ready money. But those who are well off expect to be able to manage affairs of this sort without assistance. Side by side with this chronic need of money, is the correlative fact that the great mass of the people with whom foreigners come into contact, appear to be more or less deeply in debt. This universal necessity for borrowing money is balanced by the universal necessity for lending it. Considering the great and constant risks involved, it is amazing with what facility money is borrowed and lent, by all classes of people. This is due in part to the absence of those forms of investment, such as savings banks which in the occidental lands now bring the possibility of reasonably safe deposit within the reach of the poorest people. But the promiscuous loaning of money is accompanied by a condition to which reference has been already made, in speaking of the lack of mutual confidence, to wit, the high rate of interest. While three per cent. a month, or even more, is a common rate, in special cases and for peculiar exigencies the charge is much higher, rising it is said in some instances to the ruinous exorbitance of one per cent. a day. Hence poverty is the most prominent fact in the Chinese Empire, and the bearing of this fact upon the relations of the people to one another, must be evident to the most careless observer. People who have no visible means of support, or no means which are at all adequate, and who have no idea where their next meal is to come from, are not in any part of the planet distinguished for their "altruism." The result of the pressure for the means of subsistence, and of the habits which this pressure cultivates and fixes, even after the immediate demand is no longer urgent, is to bring life down to a bare materialistic basis, in which money and food are the prominent facts. Money and food are in fact the two foci of the Chinese ellipse, and it is about these as centres that the whole social life of the people revolves. In speaking of filial piety among the Chinese, we have endeavored to do justice to the strong moral convictions of the people in general as to the duty of proper treatment of the aged. Perhaps there is no other subject to which the national conscience so quickly and so uniformly responds. Yet whoever has the opportunity of intimate acquaintance with the inner aspects of Chinese social life, will be aware that it is not uncommon to find parents who are insufficiently provided with food. The writer is personally acquainted with several such, and the facts are certified not only by the affirmation of the old people themselves, but by the general consensus of the neighbors who are in all cases thoroughly familiar with the particulars. Cases of harsh treatment of parents, even to the extent of beating them, can be heard of by careful and judicious enquiry, but they are certainly not very common, and in such cases the sentiment of the family, the clan, and the village is always against the offenders, although they sometimes escape punishment. In the Hsien district, where the writer lives, there have been two instances of this sort within recent years. In one of them, a man after beating his own mother, took a gun and shot at her, but was compelled by public opinion to run away from home. He subsequently returned,

made an apology through an uncle, and he and his mother are still living together and since then he has never once tried to kill her! In another village but a few miles distant from this one, a wealthy man not many years ago actually killed his father with an axe, because he was ashamed of the old man's poverty-stricken appearance! In this case the guilty son was sent to the provincial capital for trial and was executed by the slicing process. On the other hand, in the same town with the man who shot at his mother, lives a dumb man, whose real in caring for his aged mother has long since attracted public notice; and by means of a representation of the local magistrate, the dumb man has been honored by the hanging of a lacquered tablet over his humble door, certifying to his virtues. In the village where these lines are written, lives an old lady seventy-two years of age, who has been for almost a generation a refugee from her home. She is entirely blind, and has been so for many years, and yet she contrives to cook, make her own trifling purchases, spin thread, which she sells at the markets, and laboriously gather fuel, a straw at a time, wherever she can find it. It is impossible even for a Chinese to live in a condition of greater "bitterness" than this old woman, whose existence has only been prolonged by the kindness of some of her neighbors. Yet the object of this kindness has two sons living, who at last accounts were perfectly aware of their mother's condition, in which they have never taken the smallest interest, and with whom they have not even communicated for more than twenty years. There is a tradition of an old lady who remarked of the doctrine of total depravity that it is a very good one, "if it is only lived up to." The same observation might be made with justice on the Chinese theory of filial piety.

It was a saying of Geo. D. Prentice, a distinguished Kentucky editor, that man was the principal object in creation, woman being merely "a side issue." The phrase is a literal expression of the position of a wife in a Chinese family. The object had in view in matrimony by the family of the girl, is to get rid of supporting her. The object on the part of the husband's family is to propagate the family. These objects are not to themselves open to criticism, except on the ground of a too complete occupation of the human motives. But in China no one indulges in any illusions on the subject. That which is true of marriages of those in the ordinary walks of life, is pre-eminently true of the poorer classes. It is a common observation in regard to a widow who has re-married, that "now she will not starve." It is a popular proverb that a second husband and a second wife, like husband and wife only as long as there is anything to eat; when the food supply fails, each of its for him or herself. In times of famine relief, cases have often been observed where the husband simply abandons the wife and the children, leaving them to pick up a wretched subsistence, or to starve. In many instances daughters-in-law were sent back to their mothers' family to be supported or starved as the event might be. "She is your daughter—take care of her yourself." In other cases where special food was given by distributors of famine relief to women who were nursing small infants, it was sometimes found that this allowance had been taken from the women, and devoured by the men, although these instances were probably exceptional. While it would be obviously unfair to say that a people only by the phenomena of their years as those of great famine, there is an important sense in which such occasions are a species of touchstones by which the underlying principles of social life may be ascertained, with more accuracy and certainty, than on ordinary occasions. The sale of wives and of children in China is a practice not confined to years of peculiar distress, but during those years it is carried on to an extent which throws all ordinary transactions of this nature into insignificance. It is generally well known to those acquainted with the facts, that during the early part of the current year, in many districts stricken with a famine only less grievous than those of eleven and twelve years ago, the sale of women and children was conducted as openly as that of mules and donkeys, the only essential difference being that the former were not driven to market. During the great famine of 1878, which extended over nearly all parts of the three most northern provinces, as well as further south, so great a traffic sprang up in women and girls who were exported to the central provinces, that in some places it was difficult to hire a cart, as they had all been engaged in the transportation of the newly purchased females to the regions where they were to be disposed of. These transactions must not be confounded with the trade in girls which exists in Singapore and Hongkong and elsewhere, and which it is so difficult for British officers to detect and break up. In the cases to which reference is now made, young women were taken from a region where they were in a condition of starvation, and where the population was too redundant, to a region which had been depopulated by the ravages of famine, and where for many years wives had been hard to procure. It is one of the most melancholy features of this strange state of affairs, that the enforced sales of members of Chinese families to distant provinces was probably the best thing for all parties, and perhaps the only way in which the lives of those who were sold as well as the lives of those who sold them, could be preserved.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

OWING to the completion of the NEW WING, increased accommodation is now available for Tiffin and Dinner Parties, etc., also for Public Meetings.

The Hotel is as usual prepared to supply Picnic and Shooting Parties, etc., on moderate terms, with everything that can be desired.

The Hotel can also offer to the Public the best of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, etc., specially selected by the Company's correspondents in London and on the Continent.

For list of prices and particulars, Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1086]

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1088]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT-HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN."

Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above on MONDAY, the 22nd prox., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1089]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 22nd proximo.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1097]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CLYDE."

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1]

THE POLO CLUB.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the above Club at the Chartered Bank, at NOON, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1889.

BUSINESS:

- 1.—To receive the report and the accounts.
- 2.—To consider the proposition to render the certificate of the Racecourse fit to play Polo on.

W. FLETCHER, Capt. R.E., Secretary, Polo Club.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1085]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS.

ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STEERING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL TO £333,333-33.

RESERVE FUND £128,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LO YUK MOON, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO' AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1881. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS.

BOWENSTOWN, EAST POINT.

OFFICE.

CORNER OF PRAYER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [140]

Intimations.

TWO GOOD DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.

for Architect's Office in Hongkong; European or Chinese. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to

"H.".

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [104]

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HONGKONG.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY MORNING, 2nd September.

For Admission apply to the HEAD MASTER.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

6th DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 1st September next.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents issuing the Loan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1083]

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

7% PREFERENCE LOAN.

FIRST DRAWING OF 100 DEBENTURES OF T.S. 100 EACH.

THE following Debentures were Drawn on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1889, at the Head Office of the Company, and will be payable (together with the second half-year's interest) on and after the 31st instant at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

15 275 571 734 1095 1128

17 292 592 747 1110 1133

26 315 606 757 1117 1133

28 324 610 806 1155 1173

41 374 612 844 1167 1191

58 380 622 882 1187 1238

83 394 641 878 1208 1243

95 396 649 899 1215 1244

100 404 671 932 1239 1246

129 405 674 950 1240 1250

153 453 682 956 1245 1265

155 464 687 976 1250 1266

203 467 703 982 1251 1272

221 494 717 958 1287 1282

225 507 719 1021 1320 1291

241 565 728 1011 1306 1291

274 570 729 1084 1322 1291

W. HAYWARD, Secretary.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1889. [1082]

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte: Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Tiffin, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1352]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volgeländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central. [734]

NOTICE.

M. R. H. UYENO, having CLOSED his Photographic Business in Hongkong, requests that all Claims may be sent in and that amounts due to him may be paid before the 31st instant.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1072]

NOTICE.

M. R. NG SUI-SHANG begs to announce that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. Mitchell-Innes' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment.

N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Juricksas and House Coolies if desired.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1073]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [783]

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLACO.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house. Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES:

Season (for married couples) \$2.00

Season (for single persons) 1.00

Single Bath 0.10

Towels 0.05

Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 4 to 5 A.M.

Coffee and Biscuits 5 Cents.

Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 5% being \$6.15 per Share for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1064]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 10% ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS STERLING per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

